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(54) ROLLER ROCKER ARM AND PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME
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Description

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a rocker arm which is instrumental in opening and closing of the valves provided in the cylinder head upon receiving pushing force from the cam, and more particularly to a roller mounting rocker arm manufactured using a metal-shaping process and to a method for manufacturing the same.

Background of the Invention

Typically, the main portion of a rocker arm (excluding a roller) is integrally made using a lost wax process or a hot molding process. These processes provide enough strength to the rocker arm, but are expensive.

Some rocker arms are mass-produced by press-molding a metal blank. This type of rocker arms is manufactured in such a manner that a metal plate is firstly blanked into the developed form of a rocker arm body having an opening in its center for mounting a roller, both sides of the opening being outwardly expanded as shown in Figs. 34a-1, a-2 and a-3; then the expanded portions of both sides of the opening are downwardly folded to form side walls of the rocker arm body so as that the cross-section is an inverted U shape as shown in Figs. 34b-1, b-2, and one end of the side walls are draw-processed and joined to each other to form a valve stem receiving portion. Further, downwardly pressing the joined end of the side walls while upwardly drawing the side walls to form a roller inserting portion as shown in Figs. 34c-1, c-2 and c-3, then working the other end of the side walls into a shape corresponding to the pivot of the play adjuster to form a pivot engageable portion as shown in Fig. 34d-1, d-2 and d-3, and further making a hole on the outer walls of the roller inserting portion to provide a roller-supporting portion at which the roller is to be fixed with an axle.

However, in such a roller mounting rocker arm as described above, it is difficult to assure the precise working of both the valve stem receiving portion and the roller inserting portion, since these portions are integrally shaped by drawing and pressing the rocker arm body both upwardly and downwardly because of its form with inverted U-shaped cross-section, which process is rather more similar to cold-forming than one-piece metal molding. Further, the thickness of the rocker arm body is reduced during a cold-forming process with its complex steps, which results in decreased rigidity of the rocker arm.

Such rocker arms with a roller are already disclosed in the documents US-A-5 016 582, JP-A-2-75707, JP-A-63-75305 and JP-A-64-22801. The rocker arms in the cited documents have already a rocker arms body having a pair of side walls extending parallel to each other with a predetermined space therebetween and a connecting portion connecting at least one end of the side

walls; a roller positioned in the middle of a clearance between the side walls and rotatably mounted between the side walls; a pivot engageable recess formed on the connecting portion projecting into the clearance between the side walls for receiving a pivot; and a valve stem receiving portion provided on the other end of the side walls.

In the cited documents without JP-A-69-22801, each of the rocker arm bodies stamped from metal blanks has an opening on the center thereof.

In the document JP-A-6922801, the blanked rocker arm body has no opening on the center thereof.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved rocker arm with the features of the cited documents having enough rigidity and a high degree of freedom in design.

Further, simplification of each of the steps of the manufacturing process is desired, and so it is another object of the invention to provide a method for manufacturing a rocker arm which realizes an increase of productivity.

It is also desired to design a rocker arm so as to prevent interference with the moving elements and concentration of stress, and it is another object of the invention to provide a rocker arm which can avoid stress concentration and has higher durability.

It is further an object of the invention to provide a roller mounting rocker arm which realizes a reduction of the processing cost.

It is still further an object of the invention to provide a method for manufacturing a metal-processed rocker arm body having a high rigidity and durability.

It is also another object of the invention to provide a method for manufacturing a roller mounting rocker arm having high preciseness and being suitable for mass production.

Summary of the invention

These objects are accomplished by a rocker arm according to claim 1 or a method for manufacturing a rocker arm according to claim 8.

The rocker arm according to the present invention is stamped from a blanked rocker arm body in U-shape with one end open. This configuration makes possible the accomplishment of the objects of the present invention.

Preferred embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the subclaims.

Brief Description of the Drawings

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a roller mounting rocker arm according to the first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the roller mounting rocker

arm shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the roller mounting rocker arm shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along line A-A in Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a bottom view of a modification of the first embodiment;

Fig. 6 shows a shaping process of the rocker arm according to the first embodiment, where (a1) and (a2) are a plan view and a side view respectively of a blanked metal for shaping a rocker arm, (b1) and (b2) are a plan view and a side view respectively of a folded rocker arm body, (c1) and (c2) are a plan view and a side view respectively after a drawing process for forming a pivot engageable recess, and (d1) and (d2) are respectively a plan view and a side view after an process for forming a valve stem receiving portion;

Fig. 7 is a side view of a modification of the valve stem receiving element, showing a welding surface;

Fig. 8 shows a modification of the roller mounting rocker arm of the first embodiment, where (a) is a side view and (b) is a front view of the roller mounting rocker arm;

Fig. 9 shows a roller mounting rocker arm according to the second embodiment, where (a) is a side view and (b) is a front view of the roller mounting rocker arm;

Figs. 10 and 11 show modifications of the roller mounting rocker arm of the second embodiment, where each (a) is a side view and each (b) is a front view of the roller mounting rocker arm;

Fig. 12 shows a roller mounting rocker arm according to the third embodiment, where (a) is a side view and (b) is a front view of the roller mounting rocker arm;

Figs. 13 and 14 show modifications of the third embodiment, where each (a) is a side view and each (b) is a front view of the roller mounting rocker arm;

Fig. 15 is a perspective view of the valve engageable element of Fig. 13;

Fig. 16 is a perspective view of the valve stem receiving element of Fig. 14;

Fig. 17 is a perspective view of the valve stem receiving element of Fig. 15;

Fig. 18 shows another modification of the roller mounting rocker arm of the third embodiment, where (a) is a side view and (b) is a front view of the roller mounting rocker arm;

Fig. 19 is a perspective view of the valve stem receiving element of Fig. 18, illustrating its structure;

Fig. 20 shows a plan view of a roller mounting rocker arm of the fourth embodiment;

Fig. 21 is an enlarged sectional view taken along line (4)-(4) in Fig. 20;

Fig. 22 is an enlarged sectional view taken along line (5)-(5) in Fig. 20;

Fig. 23 illustrates schematic plan views of the rocker

arm, showing the shaping process in the fourth, fifth, and sixth embodiments, where (a) shows a blanked metal after blanking process, (b), (c) and (d) show rocker arm bodies respectively after a folding process, drawing process, and engaging process for valve stem receiving portion;

Fig. 24 shows punching direction at metal-blanking and folding direction of the rocker arm according to the fourth embodiment;

Fig. 25 shows a modification of the fourth embodiment shown in Fig. 20;

Fig. 26 is a perspective view of the valve stem receiving element of the roller mounting rocker arm of the fifth embodiment;

Fig. 27 illustrates the process of making the valve stem receiving element of Fig. 16, where (a) shows a blank material, (b) shows a folded blank, (d) shows a warping-processed valve stem receiving element, and (c) shows a plan view of the valve stem receiving element for explanation of areas on the upper surface thereof;

Fig. 28 shows engaging states of the valve stem with the valve stem receiving element of the rocker arm of the fifth embodiment;

Fig. 29 is a plane view of a roller mounting rocker arm of the sixth embodiment;

Fig. 30 is an enlarged sectional view taken in (6)-(6) line in Fig. 29;

Fig. 31 shows a modification of the roller mounting rocker arm of the sixth embodiment, which corresponds to Fig. 30;

Fig. 32 is a schematic view of the roller supporting portion of the sixth embodiment for explanation of the forming of a hole;

Fig. 33 shows a valve actuating mechanism in which metal-processed rocker arms with a roller are employed;

Fig. 34 shows a conventional shaping process of a roller mounting rocker arm, where (a1), (a2) and (a3) are respectively a plan view, a front view, and a side view of a blanked piece, (b1), (b2), and (b3) are respectively a plan view, a front view, and a side view of a rocker arm after folding process, (c1) and (c2) are respectively a plan view and a front view of a rocker arm after drawing process for forming a roller mounting portion, and (d1), (d2), and (d3) are respectively a plan view, a front view and a side view of a rocker arm after drawing process for forming a pivot engageable recess.

Preferred Embodiments

A roller mounting rocker arm Fig. 1 according to the present invention is shown in Fig. 1, and is mounted on the cylinder head 1 shown in fig. 33. To this cylinder head 1, a valve actuating mechanism is provided, which comprises a valve 2, a valve spring 3, a lash (or play) adjuster 4, a cam shaft 5 and a rocker arm 6. The rocker

arm 6 mounts a roller 7 which engages with a cam 8 supported on the cam shaft 5. One end of the rocker arm engages with a pivot 4a of the lash adjuster 4, and the other end receives a valve stem 2a of the valve 2. Such a constituted valve actuating mechanism conducts opening and closing of inlet/exhaust ports 10 and 10' at a predetermined timing in such a manner that the rocker arm 6 pushes the top end face of the valve stem 2a by revolution of the cam 8 on the cam shaft 5, thereby the valve 2 projects into a combustion chamber 9 resisting the valve spring 3.

The above described roller mounting rocker 6 is made from a metal blank, and comprises a rocker arm body 11, roller 7, and valve stem receiving element 14. The rocker arm body 11 has a U shaped cross-section, and one end 11a of the rocker arm body connects to a connecting portion 12 on which a pivot engageable recess 12a which engages with the pivot 4a is formed by a drawing process. The cross-section of the pivot engageable recess has a shape such as would result from superimposing a small circle on the circumference of a large circle shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

The other end 11b of the rocker arm body is open and the opening extends to the vicinity of the pivot engageable recess 12a. On both sides of the opening, side walls 11c extend in the longitudinal direction, which are shaped by folding a blanked metal plate, and each has a hole 13 for supporting a roller. At the end of the opening, a valve stem receiving element 14, which is shaped with another metal blank from the rocker arm body, is fixed between the side walls 11c by, for example, welding at the bottom faces (see Figs. 2 and 5). In Fig. 5, letter W indicates the welding position.

Wear resistant material such as high Cr steel or ceramics is used for making the valve stem receiving element 14, to take into consideration the high contact force applied thereon. The valve stem receiving element 14 has a groove 14a on the bottom side for receiving a valve stem. The groove extends in the longitudinal direction of the rocker arm body, the width of which is designed to be substantially the same as the outer diameter of the valve stem 2a. Further, the inner upper surface 14b of the groove is round to allow for better engagement with the valve stem.

Between the valve stem receiving element 14 and the pivot engageable portion 12a, a roller 7 is rotatably supported on an axle 15 between the side walls 11c (that is, in a roller mounting opening 11d). A plurality of needle roller bearings are employed in the roller 7 as shown in Fig. 3 in order to reduce localised abrasion or noise caused by engagement of the cam 8 with the bearing.

A method for manufacturing a roller mounting rocker arm including the above constituted rocker arm body will now be described referring to Fig. 6.

Firstly, at a blanking process, a metal plate is blanked into a predetermined shape which can be developed into the rocker arm body 11. This blanked metal has a U shape comprising two wings and a connecting

portion, each of the wings having a hole and outwardly expanding around the hole, as shown in Figs. 6(a1) and 6(a2). The maximum distance between the two wings corresponds to the maximum width of the roller 7 which is to be mounted.

Then, at the folding process shown in Fig. 6(b1) and 6(b2), the two wings of the blanked metal which constitute the rocker arm body 11 are upwardly folded to form side walls 11c with an opening width so that the cross-section becomes a U-shape, and the holes formed on both side walls during the blanking process are coaxial.

At the drawing process shown in Figs. 6(c1) and 6(c2), the connecting portion which connects the side walls 11c is upwardly drawn to form a pivot engageable recess 12a projecting from the connecting portion into the clearance between the side walls.

Further, at the engaging process shown in Figs. 6(d1) and 6(d2), a valve stem receiving element 14 which has been shaped beforehand is fixed between the side walls at the other end portion.

Finally, a roller 7 is mounted in the roller mounting portion 11d from the upper opening of the rocker arm body 11, and fixed between the side walls 11c with an axle inserted into the hole 13.

In the case that the width of the roller 7 is smaller than that of the connecting portion 12, the side walls 11c can be bent as shown in Fig. 5 so as to narrow the width between the walls to the desired distance. Thus, the rocker arm of the present invention can be adaptable to a roller 7' having a different width.

In this embodiment, the valve stem receiving element 14 is fixed by welding at the bottom face, however, it may be fixed by welding at the top face. The valve stem receiving element may also be fixed very firmly by being shaped in a manner that a portion of its side faces 14c project toward the side walls 11c so as to be thickly welded to the bottom faces of the side walls 11c as shown in Fig. 8. The holes 13 may be formed after fixing the valve stem receiving element (i.e. after the engaging process shown in Fig. 6(d1)).

Now, a second embodiment will be described in which the roller mounting rocker arm of Fig. 1 is modified in several ways.

Each of the modifications are shown in Figs. 9-11, where the side walls 11c of the first embodiment are respectively modified. In Fig. 9, a groove 16 is formed at the end portion X of the side walls 11c, that is, at the valve stem receiving side 11b. The groove 16 is shaped at the blanking process shown in Fig. 6(a1), into which the valve receiving element 14' not having a groove 14a is fixed. The width of the valve stem receiving element 14' corresponds to the width between the outer face of the side walls 11c, and its bottom face is made round. The valve stem receiving element 14' is made from a wear resistant material.

A portion "a" of each of the side walls 11c positioned below the groove 16 is drawn so that they become close to each other. The top face of the valve stem receiving

element 14' is fixed by welding to the inner face of the side walls 11c, while the lower face 14c thereof is welded to the outer face of the portion "a". Thus, a groove 14'a is formed with the bottom face of the valve stem receiving element 14' and the portion "a" of the side walls.

In Fig. 10, the end portion Y of the side walls 11c are integrally drawn to be close to each other, and to the narrowed space between the side walls 11c, a valve stem receiving element 14' is fixed so as to form a groove 14'a with the bottom face of the valve stem receiving element 14' and the side walls 11 for receiving a valve stem.

In fig. 11, there shown another modification of the roller mounting rocker arm. The end portion Y of the side walls 11c is inwardly folded by a right angle, to which a valve stem receiving element 14 having a groove 14a is welded.

As mentioned above, the width of the valve stem receiving portion can be easily adjusted by modifying the side walls 11c, and the variation of fixing manner is broad. Although, in these rocker arm bodies, valve stem receiving portions are formed by welding a valve stem receiving element, which has been separately shaped, onto the side walls, it may be integrally shaped with the side walls by folding both end portions Y so as to directly weld them to each other, or by extending either end portion Y to the other side where they are welded to each other.

Next, The third embodiment of the roller mounting rocker arm will now be described with reference to Figs. 12-17. In this embodiment, the valve stem receiving element is modified so as to have a shaft-like or a bolt-like shape, and fixed between the side walls.

In Fig. 12(b), a hole 17 is pierced in the side walls 11c of the roller mounting rocker arm 6. (In the drawings, it appears at the left of the axle 15 supporting a roller 7.) The holes are formed at the initial blanking process of the rocker arm body shown in Fig. 6. A shaft-like valve stem receiving element 18 is supported in the holes 17. As shown in Fig. 15, both ends 18a of the shaft-like element are cylindrical, and are to be fixed into the holes 17, and between the cylindrical ends, the upper surface is scooped out to make a planar surface which is to be positioned between the side walls. On the lower curved surface 18b of the shaft-like element, a groove 14a is formed for receiving a valve stem. This shaft-like valve stem receiving element is fixed between the side walls by caulking the both ends 18a into the holes 17 of the side walls 11c.

In Fig. 13, a shaft-like valve stem receiving element 19 is fixed to the holes 17 with a snap ring 20, the detailed composition of which is shown in Fig. 16. As illustrated in Fig. 16, the valve stem receiving element 19 has a cylindrical head 19a on one end, and a groove 19b is cut on the other end along its circumference, to which a snap ring 20 is engaged to restrain the movement of the valve stem receiving element in the axial direction. The upper middle portion of the element 19,

which is to be positioned between the side walls, is scooped out into a planar surface in the same manner as the shaft-like element 18 of Fig. 15, and the lower surface 19c of the element 19 has a groove 14a.

In Fig. 14, a bolt-like valve stem receiving element 21 shown in Fig. 17 is inserted from the hole 17 of the roller mounting rocker arm 6. One end 21a of the element 21 is screw-cut and its diameter is made smaller, on which a nut 22 is screwed to fix the element 21 to the side walls 11c. As with the shaft-like valve stem receiving elements 18 and 19, a groove 14a is formed on the lower curved surface 21b for receiving a valve stem.

Thus, by shaping a valve stem receiving element into a shaft-like form or a bolt-like form, fixture to the side walls 11c can be simplified. Further, in such a type of valve stem receiving element as is fixed by a nut or a ring, the position of the groove 14a for receiving a valve stem can be adjusted in the axial direction by only adjusting the ring-engaging position or screw of the nut.

In Fig. 18, a valve stem receiving element 23 having a mechanism for adjusting a clearance to the valve stem 2a is provided to the roller mounting rocker arm 6. As shown in Fig. 19, the valve stem receiving element 23 is a cubic shape, on the bottom face 23a of which a groove 14a is formed, and its height is greater than that of the side walls 11c. This cubic valve stem receiving element is welded between the side walls 11c. On the top face 23b of the valve stem receiving element 23, a screw hole 24 is formed toward the groove 14a. A screw bar 25 is screwed from the screw hole 24 up to the groove 14a. A slit 26 is formed on one end 25a of the screw bar 25, to which a lock nut 27 is screwed, and the other end 25b is spherically shaped.

According to this structure, clearance adjustment in the vertical direction between the valve stem 2a and the screw bar 25 can be easily realised by loosening the lock nut 27 and screwing the screw bar 25 to adjust the projecting amount of the screw 25 into the groove 14a.

As described above, since the rocker arm body has a U-shaped cross-section and only one end of the side walls 11c are connected to each other by the connecting portion 12 with the other end being open, the width of the roller inserting portion is freely set by adjusting the folding degree of the side walls. Further, since the valve stem receiving element is separately shaped from the rocker arm body as having a groove for receiving a valve stem, the width of the groove is easily changed to adjust the valve stem receiving portion, and also the material of only this part can be changed into wear resistant material to improve the rigidity of this portion without much expense.

Now we will describe the fourth embodiment of the roller mounting rocker arm, in which the connecting portion around the pivot engageable recess is modified.

The roller mounting rocker arm 6 shown in Fig. 20-24 has a basic structure almost the same as that of the embodiments 1-3, in which a roller 7 is rotatably mounted on the rocker arm body 11. The rocker arm

body 11 is shaped by blanking a metal plate into a predetermined shape and by folding into a U-shape, which comprises two side walls 11c substantially parallel to each other, a connecting portion 12 which connects the side walls at one end of the longitudinal direction, and a valve stem receiving element 14 which has been separately shaped and is welded to the other end of the side walls. A hemispherical pivot engageable recess 12a is formed by drawing on the connecting portion 12 so as to project into the clearance between the side walls.

The side walls 11c, at the connecting portion, outwardly expand along the outer circumference of the pivot engageable recess as illustrated with the numerals 50 and 51 in Fig. 20.

A roller 7 is rotatably supported by an axle between the pair of side walls 11c of the rocker arm body 11, and slightly projects from a rectangular opening 49 defined by the side walls 11c, a connecting portion 12 and valve stem receiving element 14.

The rocker arm body 11 of the fourth embodiment is manufactured by blanking a metal plate into a predetermined shape as shown in Fig. 23(a), then upwardly folding the two wings along the dashed line in Fig. 23(a) so as to have a U-shaped cross-section, the plan view of which is shown in Fig. 23(b), and forming a hemispherical pivot engageable recess 12a by drawing in the middle of the connecting portion 12 as shown in Fig. 23(c), and finally welding an individually shaped valve stem receiving element 14 having an inverted U-shaped cross section as shown in Fig. 23(d).

A feature of the rocker arm body 11 of the fourth embodiment resides in the flat planar face 52 provided along the circumference of the pivot engageable recess 12 and between the curved side walls 50 and 51 (which is a part of the side walls 11c). The curvature of the curved side walls is identical to that of the outer circumference of the pivot engageable recess. This flat face surrounding the pivot engageable recess is for receiving a cylindrical mold 53 employed for shaping the pivot engageable recess 12a, thereby preventing plastic deformation of the side walls which could be caused during the drawing process of the pivot engageable recess. Further, even after the subsequent heating process of the rocker arm body, the spherical form of the pivot engageable recess can be substantially maintained keeping the preciseness at the drawing process, because the degree of distortion is substantially constant around the pivot engageable recess.

Another feature of the fourth embodiment is that the inner edge of the side walls 11c (indicated with a letter e) is round as shown in Fig. 21. Normally, at the stage of blanking a metal plate, the blanked edge of the top face becomes rounded as shown in Fig. 24. In this embodiment, the side walls are folded in the opposite direction to the punching direction so that the rounded edges are positioned inside while the angular edge "f" of the ruptured bottom face is to be an outer edge of the side walls.

It should be understood that the present invention is not limited to the above embodiment. The overall shape of the rocker arm body 11 is optional, and a plurality of needle roller bearings need not necessarily be mounted between the roller 7 and the axle 15. Although, in this embodiment, the valve stem receiving element is separately shaped from the rocker arm body 11, it may be integrally shaped with the rocker arm body. Further, the expanded portions 50 and 51 may be parallel to each other as shown in Fig. 25. The roller may be made from ceramics mainly composed with silicon nitride, or from bearing steel.

As described above, in the fourth embodiment, the degree of distortion is substantially constant at any point of the surroundings of the pivot engageable recess because the planar face provided therearound, and the inner shape of the pivot engageable recess can be kept accurate even after the heating process. Consequently, the pivot engageable recess can receive the pivot of the lash adjuster with a large contact area, which results in small contact stress between the two and reduce wear. Besides, the swing fulcrum of the rocker arm is immobile and the movement of the rocker arm is stable. As a result, the timing of opening and closing of the valve can be kept accurate and the reliability is improved.

Further, since the inner edges of the side walls are made round and smooth to reduce the wear resistance, even in the case that the roller touches the side walls, the roller is prevented from being damaged without abnormal noise. Thus, the durability of the roller mounting rocker arm is improved and its movement is stable, which contributes to reliability of the products.

The fifth embodiment of the roller mounting rocker arm will now be described referring to Fig. 26-28, in which a modification of the valve stem receiving element is shown. In this modification, the valve stem receiving element 14 is individually shaped separate from the rocker arm body 11 (See Fig. 2), and the inner corners 54 are made round in the longitudinal direction of the element. The radius of the curvature at the both ends of the inner corners is different from that of the middle corner. That is, the radius of curvature at the middle corner is set small (but not so small as interfere with the valve stem 2a), while that at the end corners is set great (but not so great as break the element during the warping process). The radius of curvature gradually increases from the middle toward the end along the corners as shown in Fig. 27(c) in consideration of the form of the top face of the valve stem 2a.

The end portion in the longitudinal direction of the valve stem receiving element indicates the area A and B in Fig. 27(c), and the middle portion is the area C in Fig. 27(c).

Such a valve stem receiving element 14 is manufactured by folding a square metal plate (as shown in Fig. 27(a)) with a receiving mold (not shown) so as to have an inverted U-shaped cross section (See Fig. 27(b)). The upper corners of the receiving mold, which cor-

respond to the inner corners of the valve stem receiving element 14, are made round, and this round shape is copied to the inner corners of the valve stem receiving element. Under the folding process, the radius of curvature of the inner corners is made different between the middle portion C and the end portions A and B of the corners as shown in Fig. 27(c). Then, the top wall of the valve stem receiving element 14 is warped so as to become concave at its middle portion. The stress is apt to concentrate to both ends of the inner corners 54, however, in this embodiment, the stress is dispersed and the concentration of stress is avoided because the radius of curvature gets greater toward the end portion.

During the swing motion of the rocker arm on a fulcrum of the pivot engageable recess 12a, when the valve stem receiving element is at a horizontal position, it receives the valve stem 2a in its middle area C, while at a slanted position (backwardly or forwardly), it receives the valve stem in its end area A or B, as shown in Fig. 28. In either case, the inner corners 54 of the valve stem receiving element 14 do not interfere with the edge of the top face of the valve stem 2a.

Thus, in this embodiment, the curvature of the inner corner of the valve stem receiving element is set different depending on the position in the longitudinal direction in order to avoid the interference with the top edges of the valve stem, and to disperse the tension stress caused during the warping process for preventing breakage of the element. A rocker arm thus designed is superior both in function and ease of manufacture.

Now, the sixth embodiment of the roller mounting rocker arm will be described referring to Fig. 29-32. In this embodiment, the holes 13 formed coaxially on the side walls 11c are modified. The outer diameter of the hole 13 as a roller support is set greater than the inner diameter thereof. In Fig. 30, the diameter of the hole gets greater from the inner surface toward the outer surface of the side wall so as to have a conical surface, while in Fig. 31, the hole is cylindrical up to the half thickness of the side wall, and then increases its diameter toward the outer surface. By stamping the end face of the axle inserted in the hole 13 with jigs having a cone point, the triangle clearance between the axle 15 and the inner surface of the extending hole is closed as the periphery of the end face of the axle expands by plastic deformation caused by the jigs. In the drawings, the numeral 56 indicates the mark caused by the jigs. The clearance between the axle and the conical face of the hole allows a large extent of plastic deformation of the end faces of the axle caused by stamping, which prevents loosening of the axle caused by vibration under use. As a result, the axle 15 does not easily come out of the hole.

An example of a method for forming a hole 13 will be described referring to Fig. 32. The hole 13 is shaped with a punch 54 at the initial blanking process of the rocker arm body 11. By adjusting a difference H between the diameter of the punch 54 and that of the receiving mold 55, the thickness W of the conical portion of the

hole 13 can be varied. The thickness W becomes greater with increase of the difference H. In addition, the thickness W can be adjusted by specifying the hardness of the metal plate because it varies depending on the hardness of the material.

Thus, the axle is steadily fixed into the conical holes by calking the end faces of the axle to outwardly expand the circumference, without the possibility of loosening by vibration under use, which improves reliability of the product.

Industrial Applicability

This roller mounting rocker arm and the method for manufacturing the same is effectively utilized in an engine having an OHC type valve actuating mechanism. Especially when employed in an automobile engine which requires durability and mass-productivity as well as cost reduction, it gives full effect.

Claims

1. A rocker arm (6) with a roller (7) comprising:

a rocker arm body (11) having a pair of side walls (11c) extending between a first end (11a) and a second end (11b) substantially parallel to each other with a predetermined space kept therebetween and a connecting portion (12), connecting the side walls at said first end, and said second end being closed;

a roller member (7) rotatably positioned in the middle of the space between the side walls;
a pivot engaging member (12a) engageable with a pivot (4a), the pivot engaging member projecting from the connecting portion into the space between the side walls; characterized by a valve stem receiving portion (14) which is a separate element from the rocker arm body (11) and is disposed at the second end (11b) so as to come into contact with a valve stem; wherein the second end (11b) of said rocker arm body (11) is closed by the valve stem receiving portion (14).

2. A rocker arm with a roller as set forth in claim 1, wherein the valve stem receiving portion (14) is welded to the second end (11b) of the side walls (11c).
3. A rocker arm with a roller as set forth in claim 1, wherein the valve stem receiving portion (14) is in the shape of the letter U and is rounded at inner edges thereof in such a manner that the radius of curvature at the middle of the inner edges is smaller than the radius of curvature at the opposite ends of the inner edges thereof so as to enable the valve

stem to be smoothly received in the valve stem receiving portion.

4. A rocker arm with a roller as set forth in claims 1, wherein the side walls (11a) are curved outwardly expending along the circumference of the pivot engaging member to provide a planer surface around the pivot engaging member and between the expended side walls. 5
5. A rocker arm with a roller as set forth in claim 1, wherein the inner edge of the side walls are made round. 10
6. A rocker arm with a roller arm as set forth in claim 1, wherein the side walls have coaxial holes (13), into which a roller shaft (15) for rotatably supporting the roller member is fitted. 15
7. A rocker arm with a roller as set forth in claim 6, wherein the diameter of the holes (13) is designed to get progressively greater from the inside face to the outside face of the side walls. 20
8. A method for manufacturing a rocker arm with a roller comprising the steps of: 25
 - a) blanking sheet metall into a rocker arm body having a substantially U-shaped profile and including a pair of side walls and a connecting portion connecting the side walls; 30
 - b) folding the rocker arm body (11) so that the side walls extend parallel to each other with a predetermined space kept therebetween and are connected by the connecting portion, thereby making the roller arm body substantially U-shaped in the cross section; 35
 - c) drawing the connecting portion into the space between the side walls to form a hemispherical pivot engaging member (12a); 40
 - d) fixing a valve stem receiving portion (14) engageable with a valve stem between the side walls at the other end (11b) thereof; 45
 - e) securing the valve stem receiving portion to an open end of the rocker arm body so as to close the rocker arm body; and
 - f) rotatably positioning a roller member (7) in the middle of the space between the side walls of the rocker arm body. 50
9. The method as set forth in claim 8, wherein in step d), the valve stem receiving portion (14) is welded to the open end (11b) of the side walls (11c). 55
10. The method as set forth in claim 8, wherein the step a) includes making, on the side walls, holes (13) for rotatably receiving a roller shaft (15), and in step b), the side walls (11c) are folded such that the holes

are substantially coaxial with each other.

11. The method as set forth in claim 10, wherein in step a), the holes (13) on the side walls are oblique to have a large diameter near the outer surfaces of the side walls.
12. The method as set forth in claim 11, wherein in step f), the roller shaft (15) is fitted into the holes (13) so as to rotatably support the roller member in the space between the side walls, and the opposite ends of the roller shaft are swaged in the holes.
13. The method as set forth in claim 11, wherein a male die and a female die are used to make the holes for the roller shaft, and an inner diameter of the female die is larger than an outer diameter of the male die such that a depth of the oblique holes can be adjusted.
14. The method as set forth in claim 8, wherein the step c) includes forming a brim-like edge of the hemispherical pivot receiving portion.
15. The method as set forth in claim 8, wherein in step b), the inner edges of the rocker arm body are chamfered or rounded on the side walls so as to receive the roller member in the space between the side walls.
16. The method as set forth in claim 8, wherein in step d), the valve stem receiving portion is cambered at a portion thereof where the valve stem comes into contact with.
17. The method as set forth in claim 16, wherein the valve stem receiving portion has rounded inner corners along the longitudinal dimension thereof, the radius of curvature of the inner corners at the middle of the longitudinal dimension being smaller than the radius of curvature of the inner corners at the opposite ends of the longitudinal dimension, and the valve receiving portion itself is rounded.

Patentansprüche

1. Kipphebel (6) mit einer Rolle (7), welcher umfaßt:

einen Kipphebelkörper (11) mit einem Paar Seitenwänden (11c), die sich zwischen einem ersten Ende (11a) und einem zweiten Ende (11b) im wesentlichen parallel zueinander mit einem vorbestimmten, zwischen ihnen eingehaltenen Abstand erstrecken, und einem Verbindungsabschnitt (12), der die Seitenwände am ersten Ende verbindet, und wobei das zweite Ende verschlossen ist;

ein Rollenteil (7), das in der Mitte des Raums zwischen den Seitenwänden drehbar angeordnet ist;

ein Drehzapfeneingriffsteil (12a), das mit einem Drehzapfen (4a) in Eingriff bringbar ist, wobei das Drehzapfeneingriffsteil vom Verbindungsabschnitt in den Raum zwischen den Seitenwänden vorsteht;

gekennzeichnet durch

einen Ventilschaftaufnahmeabschnitt (14), der ein vom Kipphebelkörper (11) getrenntes Element und am zweiten Ende (11b) angeordnet ist, so daß er in Kontakt mit einem Ventilschaft gelangt;

wobei das zweite Ende (11b) des Kipphebelkörpers (11) durch den Ventilschaftaufnahmeabschnitt (14) verschlossen ist.

2. Kipphebel mit einer Rolle nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Ventilschaftaufnahmeabschnitt (14) am zweiten Ende (11b) der Seitenwände (11c) angeschweißt ist.

3. Kipphebel mit einer Rolle nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Ventilschaftaufnahmeabschnitt (14) die Form des Buchstabens U hat und an seinen inneren Rändern derart gerundet ist, daß der Krümmungsradius in der Mitte der inneren Ränder kleiner ist als der Krümmungsradius an den gegenüberliegenden Enden seiner inneren Ränder, um so zu ermöglichen, daß der Ventilschaft im Ventilschaftaufnahmeabschnitt weich aufgenommen wird.

4. Kipphebel mit einer Rolle nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Seitenwände (11a) nach außen gekrümmt sind, wobei sie sich längs des Umfangs des Drehzapfeneingriffsteils erweitern, um eine ebene Fläche um das Drehzapfeneingriffsteil herum und zwischen den erweiterten Seitenwänden zu schaffen.

5. Kipphebel mit einer Rolle nach Anspruch 1, wobei der innere Rand der Seitenwände rund ausgebildet ist.

6. Kipphebel mit einer Rolle nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Seitenwände koaxiale Löcher (13) haben, in die eine Rollenachse (15) eingepaßt ist, um das Rollenteil drehbar zu halten.

7. Kipphebel mit einer Rolle nach Anspruch 6, wobei der Durchmesser der Löcher (13) derart gestaltet ist, daß er sich von der inneren Fläche zur äußeren Fläche der Seitenwände hin progressiv vergrößert.

8. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Kipphebels mit einer Rolle, welches die Schritte umfaßt:

a) Stanzen einer Metallplatte zu einem Kipphebelkörper, der ein im wesentlichen U-förmiges Profil aufweist und ein Paar Seitenwände sowie einen Verbindungsabschnitt enthält, der die Seitenwände verbindet;

b) Falten des Kipphebelkörpers (11) derart, daß sich die Seitenwände parallel zueinander mit einem vorbestimmten gegenseitigen Abstand erstrecken und durch den Verbindungsabschnitt verbunden sind, wodurch dem Kipphebelkörper ein im wesentlichen U-förmiger Querschnitt verliehen wird;

c) Ziehen des Verbindungsabschnitts in den Raum zwischen den Seitenwänden, um ein halbkugelförmiges Drehzapfeneingriffsteil (12a) zu bilden;

d) Festlegen eines mit einem Ventilschaft in Eingriff bringbaren Ventilschaftaufnahmeabschnitts (14) zwischen den Seitenwänden an seinem anderen Ende (11b);

e) Festlegen des Ventilschaftaufnahmeabschnitts an einem offenen Ende des Kipphebelkörpers, so daß er den Kipphebelkörper abschließt; und

f) Anordnen eines Rollenteils (7) in drehbarer Weise in der Mitte des Raums zwischen den Seitenwänden des Kipphebelkörpers.

9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, wobei in Schritt d) der Ventilschaftaufnahmeabschnitt (14) am offenen Ende (11b) der Seitenwände (11c) angeschweißt wird.

10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, wobei der Schritt a) das Herstellen von Löchern (13) in den Seitenwänden zum drehbaren Aufnehmen einer Rollenachse (15) enthält und in Schritt b) die Seitenwände (11c) derart gefaltet werden, daß die Löcher im wesentlichen zueinander koaxial sind.

11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10, wobei in Schritt a) die Löcher (13) an den Seitenwänden schräg sind und einen größeren Durchmesser in der Nähe der äußeren Flächen der Seitenwände haben.

12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, wobei in Schritt f) die Rollenachse (15) in die Löcher (13) derart eingesetzt sind, daß sie das Rollenteil im Raum zwischen den Seitenwänden drehbar abstützt, und die gegenüberliegenden Enden der Rollenachse in den Löchern gestaut werden.

13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, wobei eine männliche und eine weibliche Form verwendet werden, um die Löcher für die Rollenachse herzustellen, und ein Innendurchmesser der weiblichen Form größer als ein Außendurchmesser der männlichen Form ist, derart, daß die Tiefe der schrägen Löcher eingestellt werden kann.

14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, wobei der Schritt c) das Ausbilden eines gefäßrandartigen Randes des halbkugelförmigen Drehzapfenaufnahmeabschnitts enthält.
15. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, wobei in Schritt b) die inneren Ränder des Kipphelbkörpers an den Seitenwänden abgeschrägt oder abgerundet werden, um das Rollenteil im Raum zwischen den Seitenwänden aufzunehmen.
16. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, wobei in Schritt d) der Ventilschaftaufnahmeabschnitt in einem Abschnitt desselben konvex gekrümmt ist, wo der Ventilschaft mit ihm in Kontakt gelangt.
17. Verfahren nach Anspruch 16, wobei der Ventilschaftaufnahmeabschnitt längs seiner Längserstreckung abgerundete innere Kanten hat, wobei der Krümmungsradius der inneren Kanten in der Mitte der Längserstreckung kleiner als der Krümmungsradius der inneren Kanten an den gegenüberliegenden Enden der Längserstreckung ist, und der Ventilaufnahmeabschnitt selbst gerundet ist.

Revendications

1. Culbuteur (6) comportant un galet (7), comprenant :

- un corps de culbuteur (11) ayant une paire de parois latérales (11c) qui s'étendent entre une première extrémité (11a) et une seconde extrémité (11b) sensiblement parallèlement l'une à l'autre en conservant un espace prédéterminé entre elles, et une partie de connexion (12) qui connecte les parois latérales à ladite première extrémité, et ladite seconde extrémité étant fermée ;
- un élément formant galet (7) placé en rotation au milieu de l'espace entre lesdites parois latérales ;
- un élément d'engagement de pivot (12a) capable d'être engagé avec un pivot (4a), l'élément d'engagement de pivot se projetant depuis la partie de connexion jusque dans l'espace entre les parois latérales ;

caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend :

- une partie de réception (14) pour une tige de soupape, qui est un élément séparé du corps de culbuteur (11) et qui est disposé à la seconde extrémité (11b) de façon à venir en contact avec une tige de soupape ;

et dans lequel la seconde extrémité (11b) dudit corps de culbuteur (11) est fermée par la partie de réception (14) pour la tige de soupape.

2. Culbuteur portant un galet, selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la partie de réception (14) pour la tige de soupape est soudée à la seconde extrémité (11b) des parois latérales (11c).

3. Culbuteur portant un galet, selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la partie de réception (14) pour la tige de soupape a la forme de la lettre U et cette partie est arrondie au niveau de ses arêtes intérieures, de manière telle que le rayon de courbure au milieu des arêtes intérieures est inférieur au rayon de courbure aux extrémités opposées de ces arêtes intérieures, de manière à permettre à la tige de soupape d'être reçue de manière douce dans la partie de réception pour la tige de soupape.

4. Culbuteur portant un galet, selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les parois latérales (11a) sont incurvées vers l'extérieur en se dilatant le long de la circonférence de l'élément d'engagement de pivot pour réaliser une surface plane autour de l'élément d'engagement de pivot et entre les parois latérales dilatées.

5. Culbuteur portant un galet, selon la revendications 1, dans lequel l'arête intérieure des parois latérales est rendue arrondie.

6. Culbuteur portant un galet, selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les parois latérales possèdent des trous coaxiaux (13) dans lesquels est emboîté un arbre de galet (15) pour supporter en rotation l'élément de galet.

7. Culbuteur portant un galet, selon la revendication 6, dans lequel le diamètre des trous (13) est choisi de manière à devenir progressivement plus grand depuis la face intérieure jusqu'à la face extérieure des parois latérales.

8. Procédé pour fabriquer un culbuteur avec un galet, comprenant les étapes consistant à :

a) former un flan de tôle métallique en un corps de culbuteur ayant un profil sensiblement en forme de U et comprenant une paire de parois latérales et une partie de connexion qui connecte les parois latérales ;

b) plier le corps de culbuteur (11) de manière que les parois latérales s'étendent parallèlement l'une à l'autre en maintenant un espace prédéterminé entre elles, et qu'elles soient connectées par la partie de connexion, en confé-

rant ainsi au corps de culbuteur sensiblement une forme de U en section transversale ;

c) étirer la partie de connexion jusque dans l'espace entre les parois latérales pour former un élément hémisphérique d'engagement de pivot (12a) ;

d) fixer une partie de réception (14) pour une tige de soupape, susceptible d'être engagée avec une tige de soupape, entre les parois latérales à l'autre extrémité (11b) du corps ;

e) attacher la partie de réception pour la tige de soupape à une extrémité ouverte du corps de culbuteur de manière à fermer le corps de culbuteur ; et

f) positionner en rotation un élément formant galet (7) au milieu de l'espace entre les parois latérales du corps de culbuteur.

9. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel, à l'étape d), la partie de réception (14) pour la tige de soupape est soudée à l'extrémité ouverte (11b) des parois latérales (11c). 25
10. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel l'étape a) inclut le fait de ménager sur les parois latérales des trous (13) pour recevoir en rotation un arbre de galet (15), et dans l'étape b) les parois latérales (11c) sont repliées de telle manière que les trous sont sensiblement coaxiaux l'un avec l'autre. 30
11. Procédé selon la revendication 10, dans lequel, à l'étape a), les trous (13) sur les parois latérales sont en oblique pour présenter un diamètre important à proximité des surfaces extérieures des parois latérales. 35 40
12. Procédé selon la revendication 11, dans lequel à l'étape f) l'arbre de galet (15) est emboîté dans les trous (13) de façon à supporter en rotation l'élément de galet dans l'espace entre les parois latérales, et dans lequel les extrémités opposées de l'arbre de galet sont matées dans les trous. 45
13. Procédé selon la revendication 11, dans lequel on utilise un poinçon mâle et un poinçon femelle pour ménager les trous pour l'arbre de galet, et dans lequel le diamètre intérieur du poinçon femelle est supérieur au diamètre extérieur du poinçon mâle, de manière à pouvoir ajuster la profondeur des trous en oblique. 50 55
14. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel l'étape c) inclut le fait de former une bordure analogue à une bride sur la partie hémisphérique de réception

de pivot.

15. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel, à l'étape b), les arêtes intérieures du corps de culbuteur sont biseautées ou arrondies sur les parois latérales, de façon à recevoir l'élément de galet dans l'espace entre les parois latérales.
16. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel, à l'étape d), la partie de réception pour la tige de soupape est cambrée dans une partie de celle-ci avec laquelle vient en contact la tige de soupape.
17. Procédé selon la revendication 16, dans lequel la partie de réception pour la tige de soupape comporte des coins intérieurs arrondis le long de sa dimension longitudinale, le rayon de courbure des coins intérieurs au milieu de la dimension longitudinale étant inférieur au rayon de courbure des coins intérieurs aux extrémités opposées de la dimension longitudinale, et la partie de réception elle-même pour la tige de soupape est arrondie.

FIG. 1

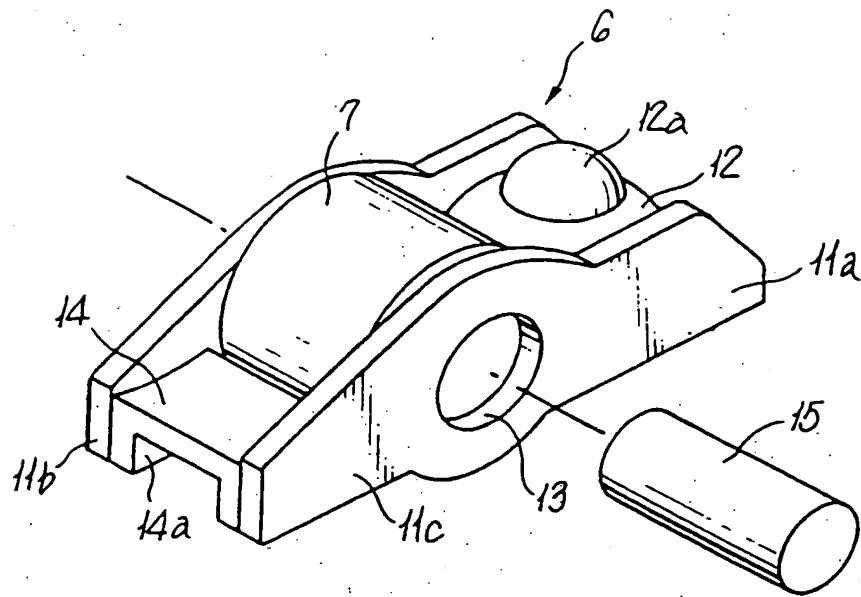


FIG. 2

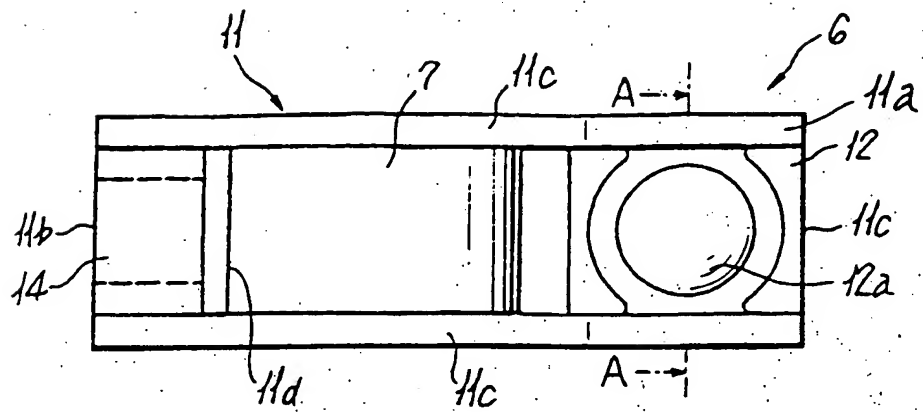


FIG. 3

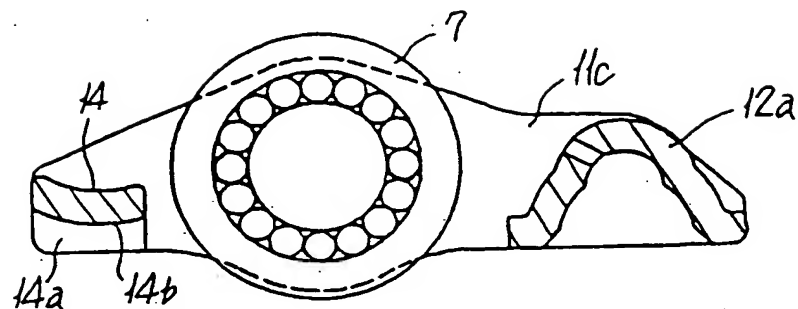


FIG. 4

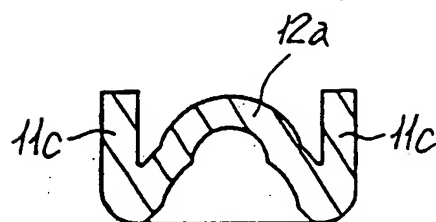


FIG. 5

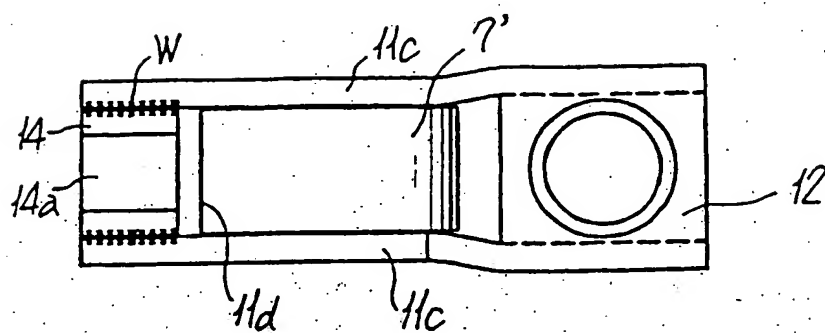


FIG. 6(a1)

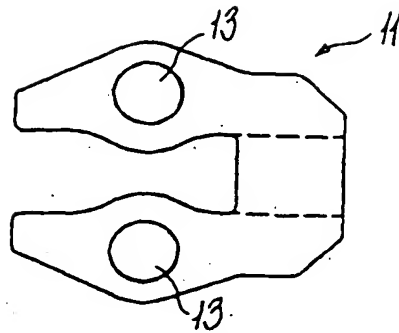


FIG. 6(a2)

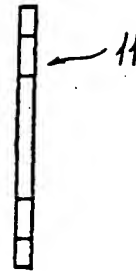


FIG. 6(b1)

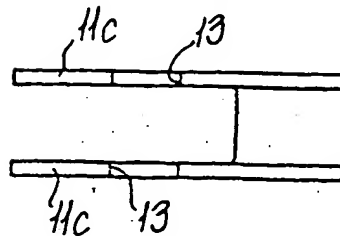


FIG. 6(b2)

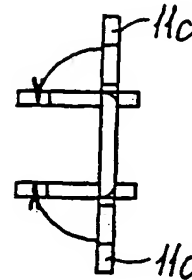


FIG. 6(c1)

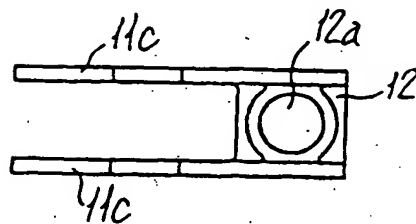


FIG. 6(c2)



FIG. 6(d1)

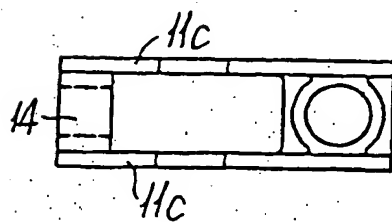


FIG. 6(d2)

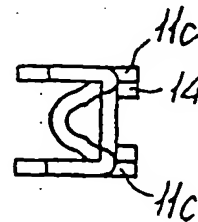


FIG. 7

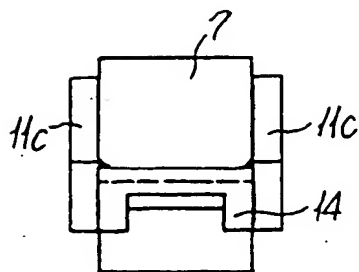


FIG. 8(a)

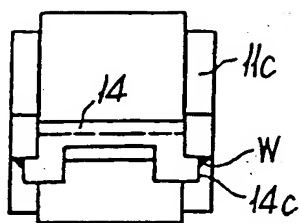


FIG. 8(b)

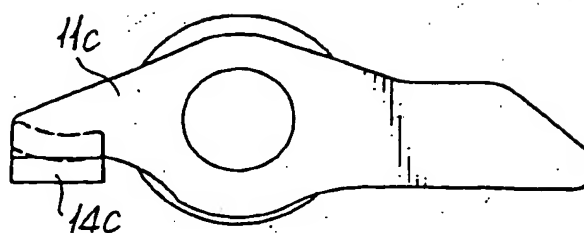


FIG. 9(a)

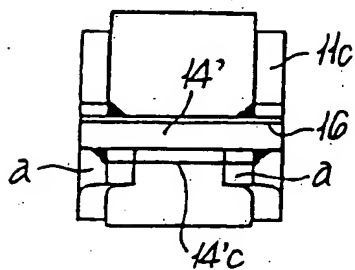


FIG. 9(b)

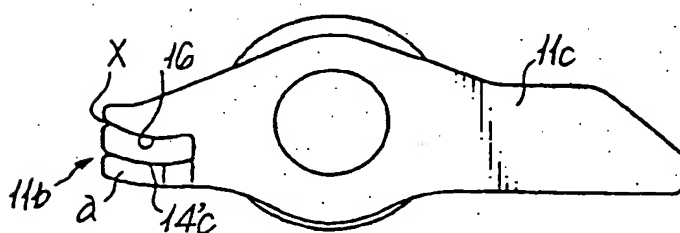


FIG. 10(a)

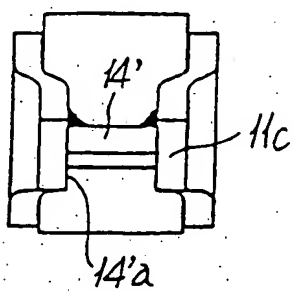


FIG. 10(b)

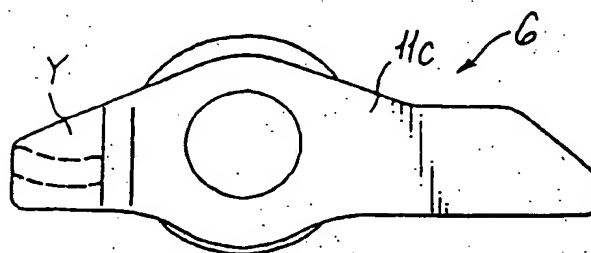


FIG. 11(a)

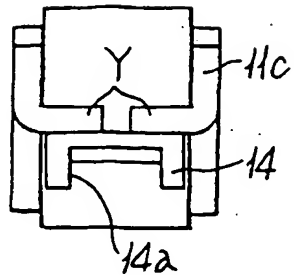


FIG. 11(b)

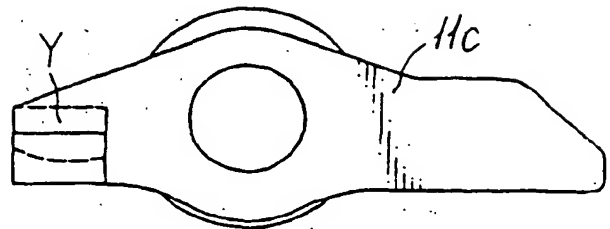


FIG. 12(a)

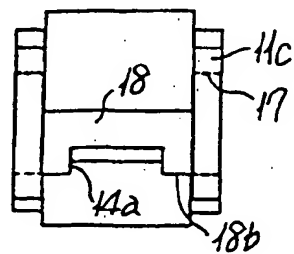


FIG. 12(b)

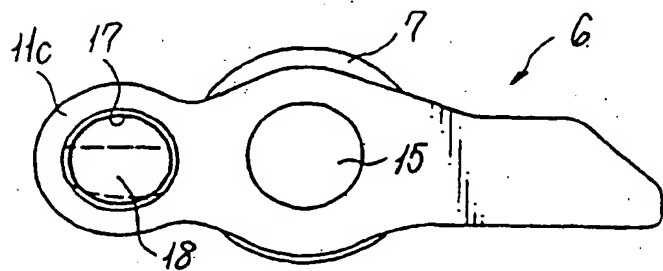


FIG. 13(a)

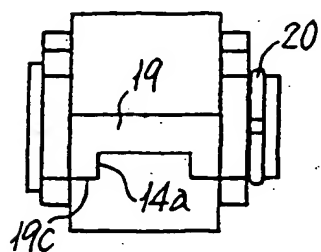


FIG. 13(b)

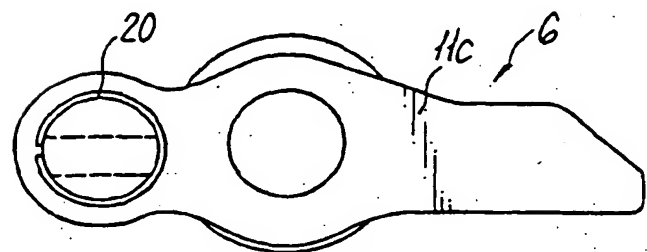


FIG. 14(a)

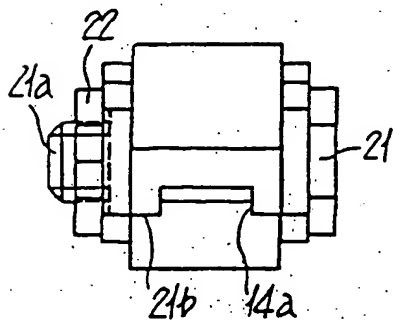


FIG. 14(b)

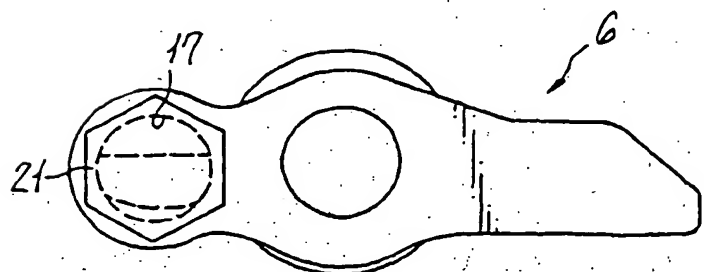


FIG. 15

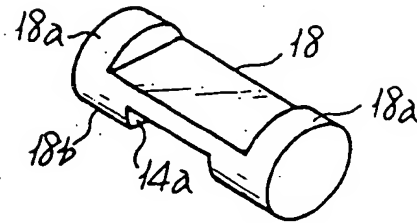


FIG. 16

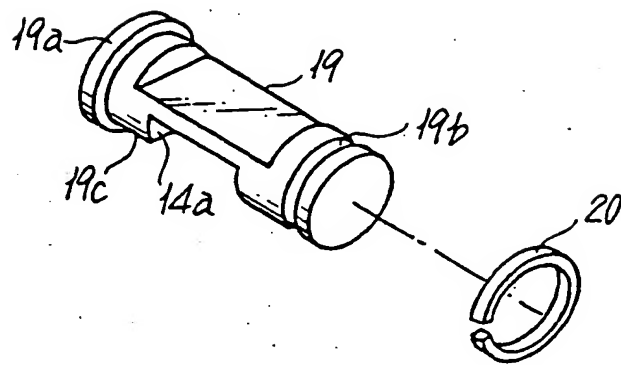


FIG. 17

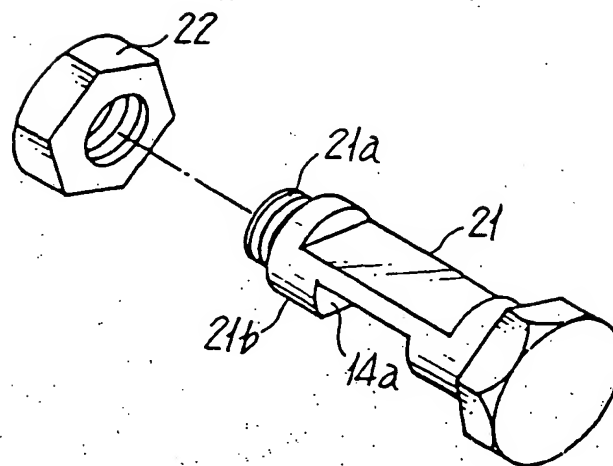


FIG. 18(a)

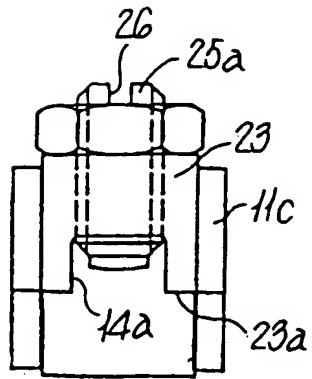


FIG. 18(b)

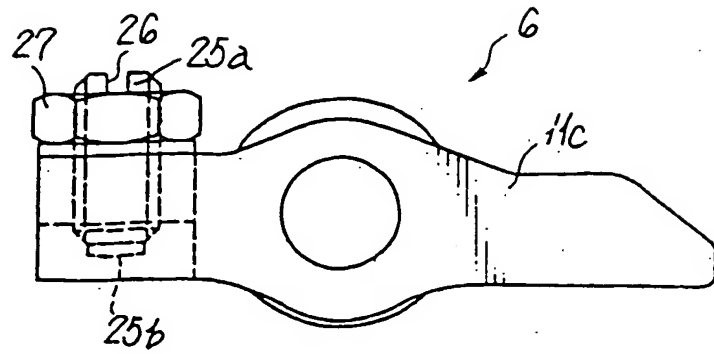


FIG. 19

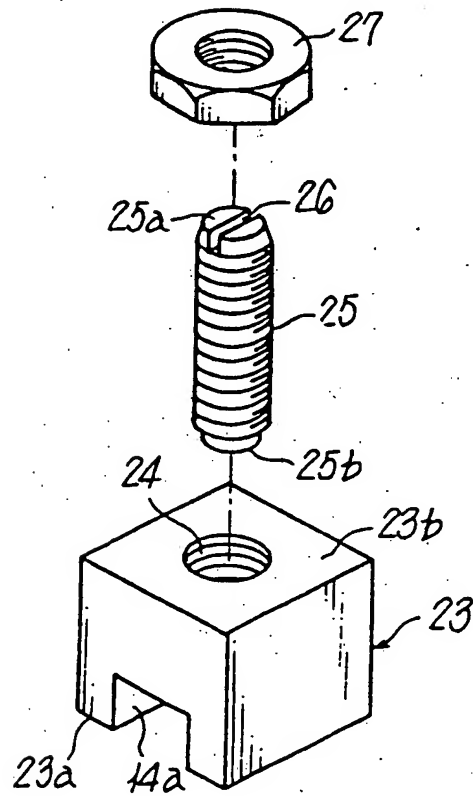


FIG. 20

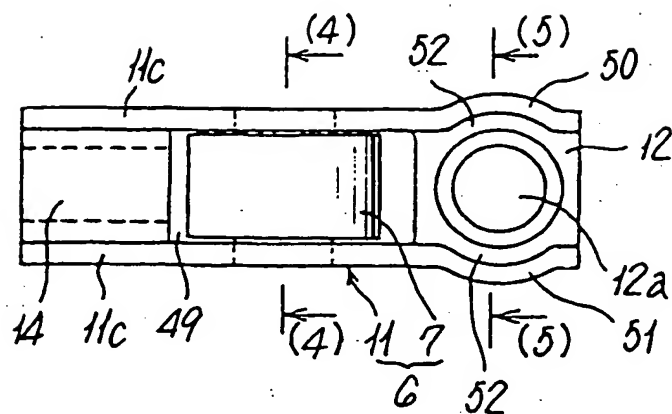


FIG. 21

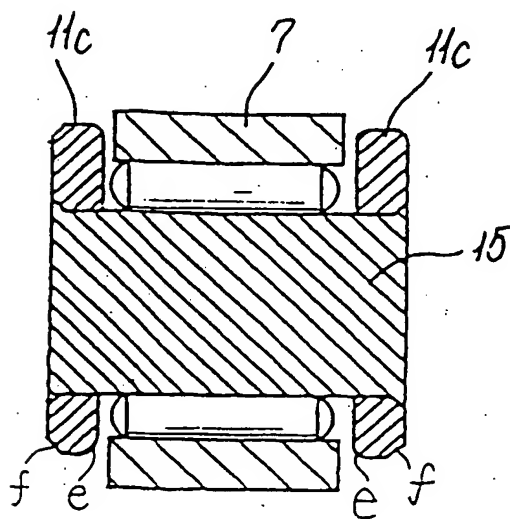


FIG. 22

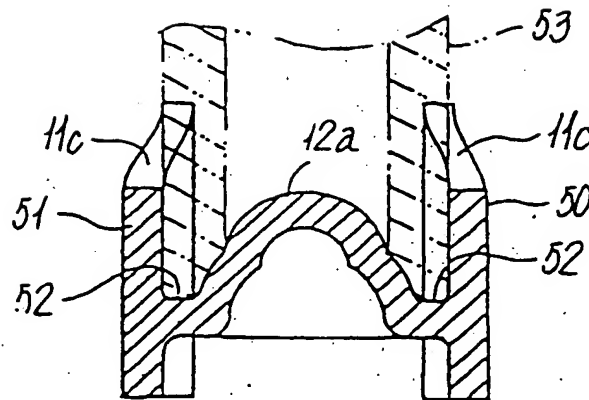


FIG. 23(a)

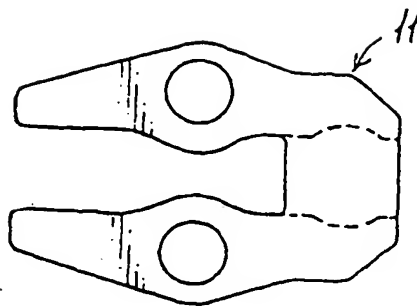


FIG. 23(b)

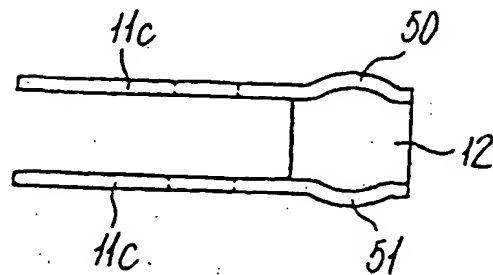


FIG. 23(c)

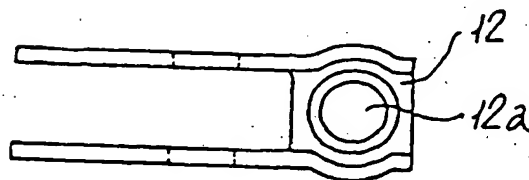


FIG. 23(d)

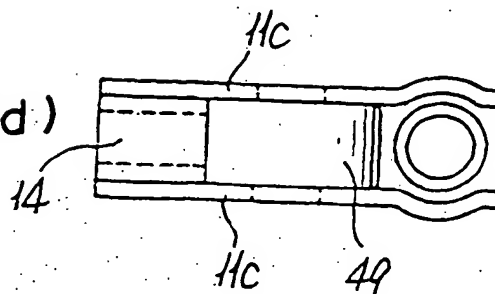


FIG. 24

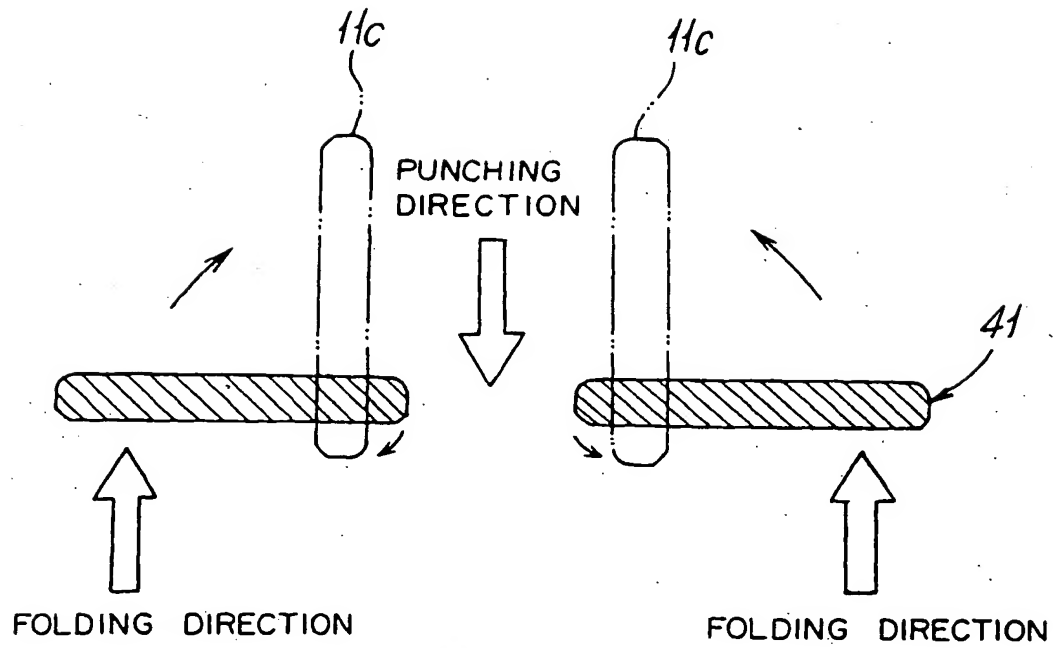


FIG. 25

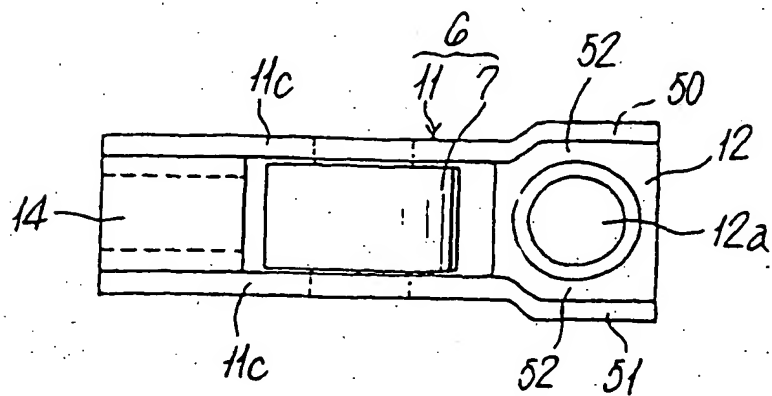


FIG. 26

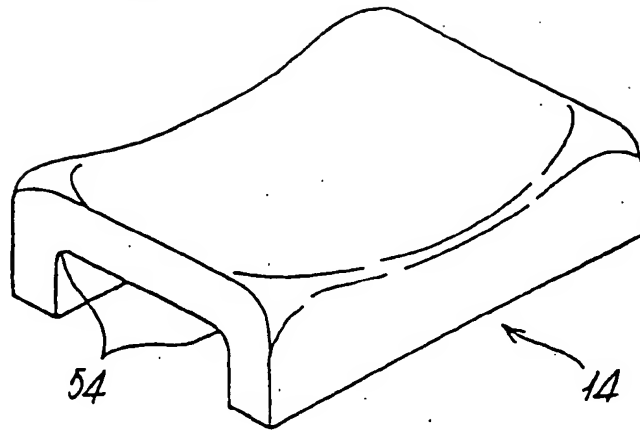


FIG. 27(a)



FIG. 27(b)

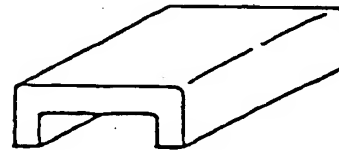


FIG. 27(c)

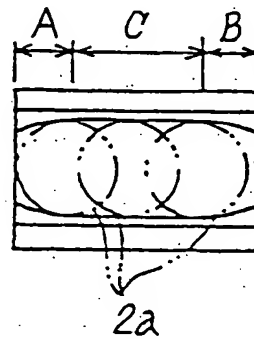


FIG. 27(d)

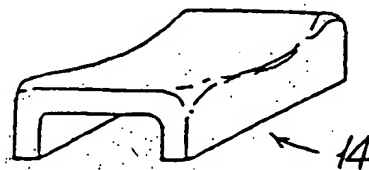


FIG. 28

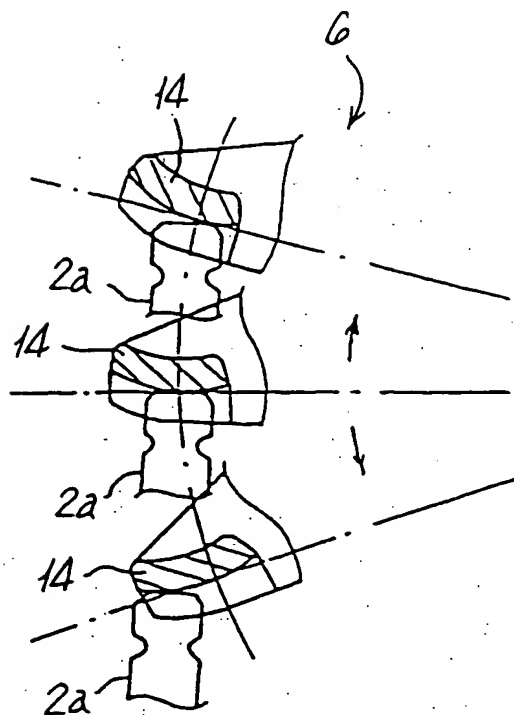


FIG. 29

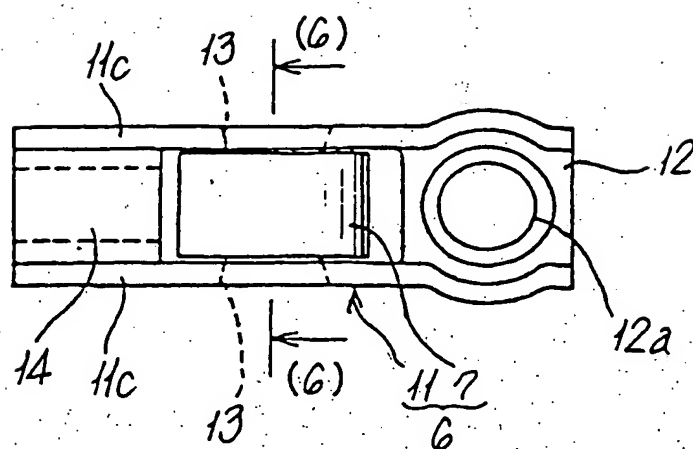


FIG. 30

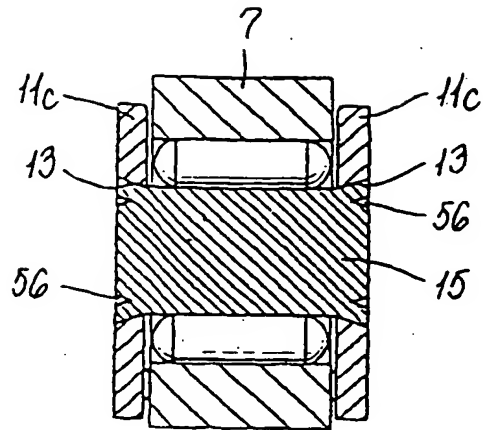


FIG. 31

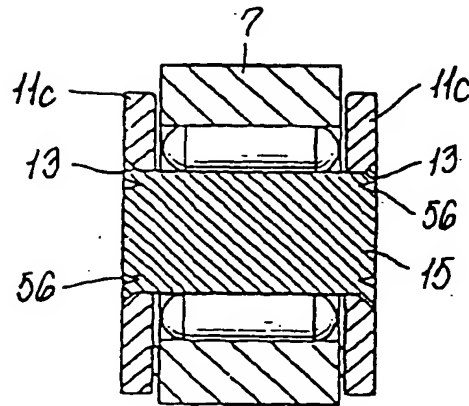


FIG. 32

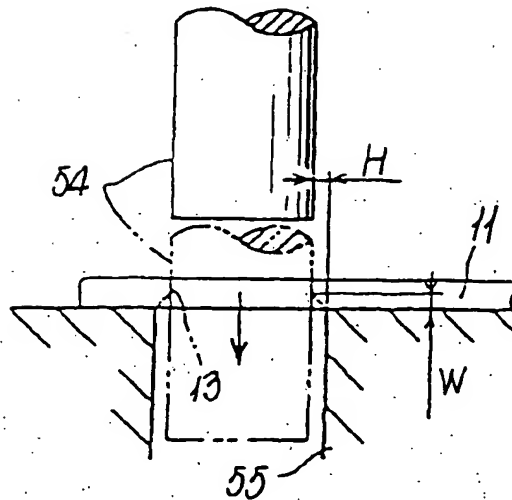


FIG. 33

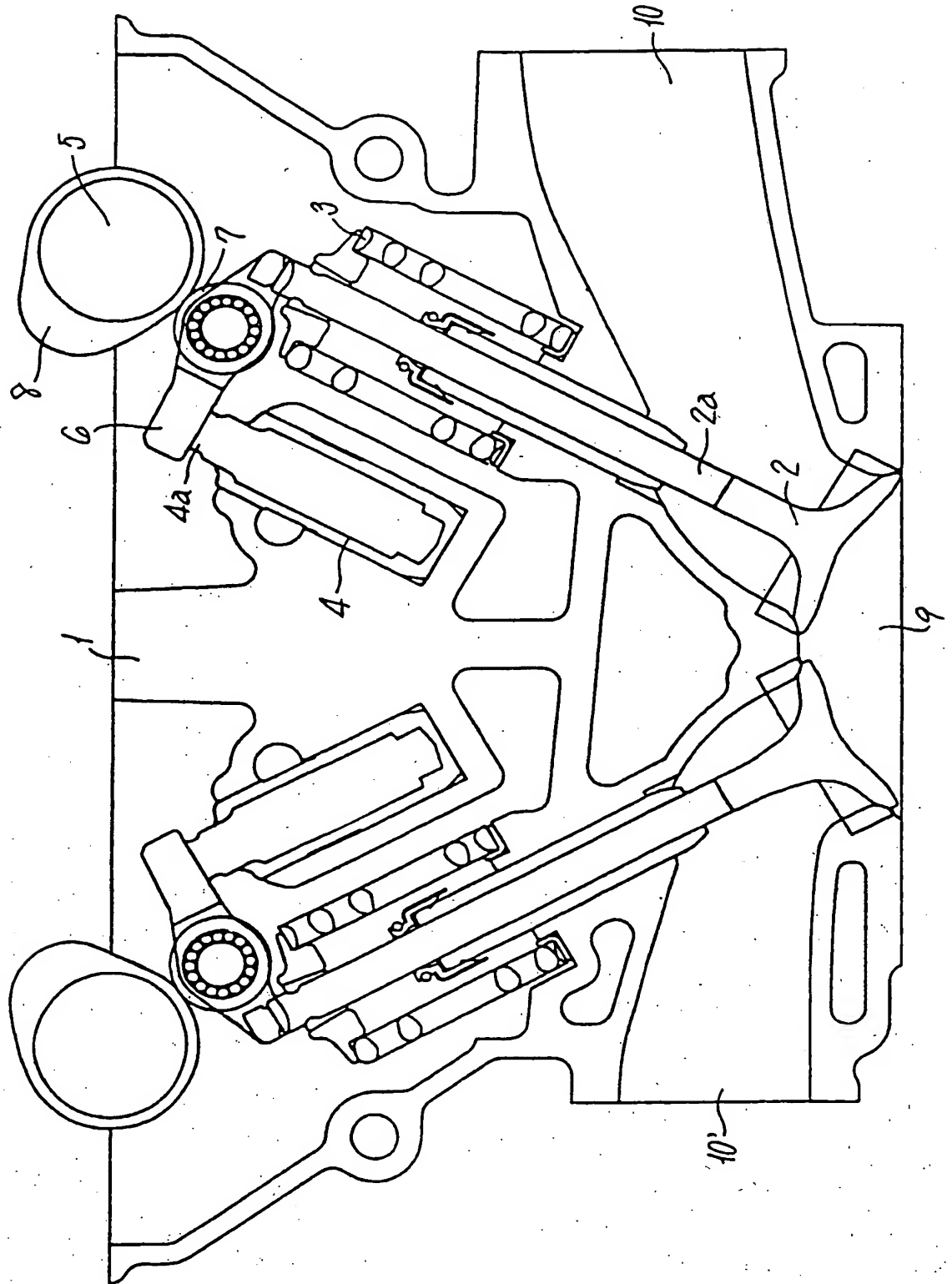


FIG. 34(a1)

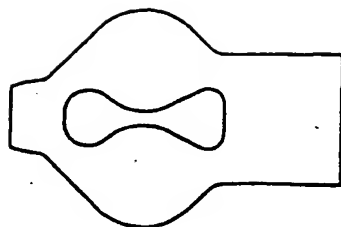


FIG. 34(a2)

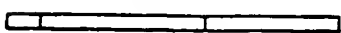


FIG. 34(b1)

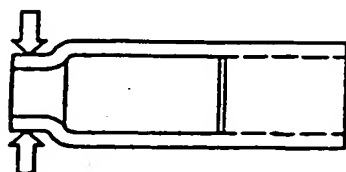


FIG. 34(b2)

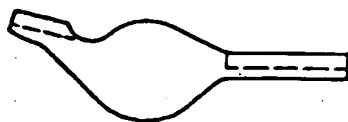


FIG. 34(c1)

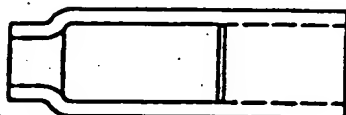


FIG. 34(c2)



FIG. 34(d1)

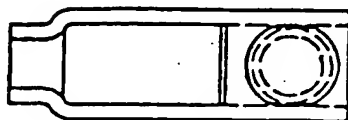


FIG. 34(d2)



FIG. 34(a3)



FIG. 34(b3)

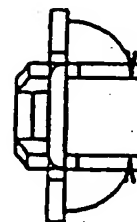


FIG. 34(d3)

